NEWPORT MERCURY.

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State of Rhode-Island, &c.

SUMMARY of the Returns from the COMMITTEES *appointed by the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *to collect Evidences on the subject of* IMPRESSED SEAMEN.

NEWPORT.

WHITFORD HUDSON, impressed 12 years since, by what ship unknown; supposed to be released.

GEORGE W. ALSBO, impressed 9 years since, by ship Atalanta.

MILLER W. SANDS, impressed 4 years since, by what ship unknown.

JAMES BAILEY, impressed 18 months since, by what ship unknown.

PHILIP T. BOSS, impressed 3 years since, by what ship unknown.

PROVIDENCE.

WILLIAM BAKER, impressed July 1809, by ship Norwich, and transferred to a Gun-Boat on the Cadiz station.

STEPHEN BAKER, impressed in 1809 by ship Amelia.

SAMUEL OLNEY, impressed in 1805, by sch'r Haddock, afterwards boatswain of the sch'r Decouvate.

NEW-SHOREHAM.

JOHN BALL, impressed Dec. 25, 1809, surrendered himself a prisoner of war, and on board a prison ship in Nassau, March 22, 1813.

NORTH-KINGSTOWN.

JONATHAN AUSTIN, when impressed, or by what ship, unknown; was on board the Princess, July 28, 1812.

SMITHFIELD.

JOSEPH SPALDING, jun. when impressed, or by what ship, unknown.

CRANSTON.

JOHN ATKINS, impressed March 12, 1805, by the ship Severn.

DUTEE STONE, impressed in 1810, by ship Monarch

WARREN.

PEARCE LUTHER, impressed in 1805, by ship Arab.

WILLIAM LUTHER, when impressed, or by what ship, unknown; supposed to be dead.

TIVERTON.

JOHN SLOCUM, impressed 7 or 8 since, by what ship, unknown.

WEST-GREENWICH.

ALEXANDER HOPKINS, impressed in 1802, by what ship unknown.

EAST-GREENWICH.

GEORGE BROWN, impressed in 1810, by what ship unknown; was in Portsmouth harbour, April 4, 1811.

DUTEE BURLINGAME, impressed May 20, 1810, by the brig Britomart.

THE Committee to whom was referred the Returns from the Committees of the several Towns, respecting SEAMEN belonging to this STATE, impressed into the service of any foreign power, report the preceding LIST, containing the names of all the persons reported by the Committees, as Impressed.—And the Committee recommend, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to take measures to effect the release of such of them as are now detained.—The Committee further report, that Returns have been received from the Committees of every Town in the State, except Scituate.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN L. BOSS, jun.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.
In General Assembly, June Session A. D. 1813.

Voted and Resolved, That the preceding Report be accepted.

A true Copy:—Witness,
SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, *June Session, A. D.* 1813.

RESOLVED, That the Committees on the subject of impressed Seamen be continued with the same powers, and that they pursue their enquiries with all possible diligence, and report to this General Assembly at the next session thereof.

Resolved, That in all cases where it shall appear that the relations of any person or persons impressed and detained are unable to defray the expense of procuring the proofs necessary to obtain the release of such person or persons, it shall be the duty of the Committee, for the town to which such person or persons belong, to procure all such necessary evidence at the expense of the State; and that all documents and proofs so procured, be immediately forwarded to his Excellency the Governor.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to make every exertion in his power to procure the release of every person impressed and detained as aforesaid.

Resolved, That the report of the General Committee, upon the subject of Impressments, together with these Resolutions, be published three weeks successively, in the *Newport Mercury* and *Providence Gazette*.

A true Copy:
Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

15,000 dols.

Highest Prize.

PLYMOUTH BEACH LOTTERY.

COMMENCED Drawing in Boston on Wednesday last. Among the prizes are the following, viz.—

1 of 15,000 Dollars—4 of 1000—8 of 500—10 of 300—60 of 100, &c. &c.

—*NO DEDUCTION.*—Price of Tickets 5 Dollars 50 cents.

A few Tickets may be obtained by immediate application at the Office of
ROUSMANIERE & BARBER.
Newport, July 2.

Cognac Brandy, at Auction.

On TUESDAY, July 20, 1813, *will be sold at Public Auction in* PROVIDENCE.

ONE Hundred and Fifteen Pipes 4th proof COGNAC BRANDY, of superior quality, being part of the Cargo of the Sch'r Expedition, Capt. Weems, from Bordeaux.

The Conditions of Sales will be very liberal, and made known at the time.—Sales to commence at X o'clock A. M.

B. & T. C. HOPPIN, *Auc'rs.*
Providence, July 8.

RHODE-ISLAND BRIDGE COMPANY.

THE Stockholders are notified, That a Dividend is declared upon the Stock of said Company for the year past, payable at the Bank of Rhode-Island during Bank hours, from and after this day.

Also, That a Meeting of the Stockholders will be held in the Director's Room in said Bank, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be thought necessary.

By order of the President & Directors,
W. MARCHANT, *Clerk.*
Newport, July 1, 1813.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale at his stores on the Wharf,

20 Hhds. Muscovada SUGAR.
30 Bbls. do. Do.
300 do. pickled Herring.
10 hhd. sweet flavor'd RUM
1100 Bushels Corn.
20 hhd. Lime.

Newport, July 1.

Sperm Candles.

SEVEN Hundred Boxes Spermaciti CANDLES, for sale by
THOMAS CARLILE,
Whitman's Buildings.
Providence, July 2.

WOOL-CARDING.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, that their *Carding Machines* are now in excellent order for carding Wool, having had them newly repaired.—Every attention will be paid to execute the work in the best manner, and the smallest favor gratefully acknowledged

SAMUEL CLARKE,
DARIUS P. LAWTON.

They have appointed the following persons as Agents for receiving Wool, who will transport the same, free of expence, to and from their Carding Machines.

Edward W. Lawton, Newport.
Sanford Almy, Little-Compton.
Holder Almy, Tiverton.
Portsmouth, July 1.

LATE

Foreign Intelligence.

From French and English Papers, by the Thistle at Portland from France, and the Fair Trader at Boston from England.

Official Particulars of the Battle of Lutzen.

FRENCH ACCOUNT.

FRANCE.

PARIS, MAY 8, 1813—Her Majesty the Empress and Regent has received the following news from the army:—

The battles of Weissenfelds and of Lutzen are only preludes of events of the highest importance. The Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia, who had arrived at Dresden with all their forces, at the latter end of April, learning that the French had planted themselves before Thuringe, adopted the plan to give battle on the plains of Lutzen and made a movement to take that position; but were prevented by the rapid movements of the French army: yet they persisted in their projects, and resolved to attack the army in order to maintain the position they had taken. The position of the French army on the 2d of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, was as follows:—The left of the army was on the Elster. It was formed by the Viceroy, having under his command the 5th and 11th corps.—The centre was commanded by the Prince of Moskwa, at the village of Kaia. The Emperor, with the old and young guard, were at Lutzen.—The Duke of Raguse was in the defile of Poserna, and formed the right with his three divisions; and Gen. Bertrand, commanding the 4th corps, marched to join the defile.

The enemy make a movement and passed the Elster, over the bridges of Zewnkaw, Pegan, and Zeitz. His Majesty, hoping in his future movements, and thinking he could only attack the 3d, ordered Gen. Lauriston, whose corps formed the extremity of the left, to repair to Leipsic, in the end to disconcert the projects of the enemy, and to place the French army in a situation for the event of the 3d, in a position entirely different from what the enemy expected to find it: (and where it was effectively on the 2d,) and thus cause confusion and disorder in their columns.

At 9 o'clock in the morning, his Majesty hearing the cannonading near Leipsic, repaired thither at full gallop. The enemy defended the little village of Listchan, and the bridges in advance of Leipsic. His Majesty waited only for the moment when these places should be carried, to put his whole army in movement in this direction, to wheel upon Leipsic, pass over the right of the Elster, to take the enemy in flank; but at 10 o'clock the enemy's army moved towards Kaia, in many columns under the advantage of extreme darkness.

The enemy presented forces which appeared immense.—The Emperor immediately made his arrangements. The Viceroy received orders to repair to the left of the Prince of Moskwa; but it took him three hours to execute this movement.—The Prince of Moskwa, took arms, with his five divisions, sustained the battle, which at the end of half an hour became terrible. His Majesty himself, at the head of the guard, behind the centre of the army, sustained the right of the Prince of Moskwa. The Duke of Raguse, with his three divisions, occupied the extreme right. Gen. Bertrand had orders to repair to the rear of the enemy's army, at the moment when the line was the most warmly engaged. Fortune was pleased to crown, with the most brilliant success, all these dispositions.

The enemy, who appeared certain of success, marched to turn our right, and to gain the road of Weissenfelds; Gen. Compans, a General of the first merit, at the head of the first division of the Duke of Raguse, stopped all short.—The regiments of marines sustained many charges with *sang froid*, and covered the field of battle with the light cavalry of the enemy; but the grand efforts of the infantry, cavalry and artillery, were in the centre. Four of the five divisions of the Prince of Moskwa were already engaged. The village of Kaia was taken and re-taken many times.—This village remained in the power of the enemy. The Count of Lobeau directed Gen. Ricard to re-take the village; it was re-taken. The line of battle occupied two leagues, covered with fire, with muskets, and clouds of [illegible] The Prince of Moskwa, Gen. Souham, and Gen. Girard, were every-where facing the battle. Wounded with many balls, Gen. Girard resolved to remain upon the field of battle. He declared himself willing to die, when commanding his troops, as the time had arrived for the French, who had the heart, to conquer or perish.

Now we began to perceive at a distance the dust and first fire of Gen. Bertrand, instantly the Viceroy entered the line on the left; and the Duke of Tarante attacked the reserve of the enemy, and charged upon the village where the enemy supported his right. At this time the enemy redoubled his efforts upon the centre. The village of Kaia was carried again. Our centre was broken—some battalions disbanded themselves; but these valourous youth, at the sight of the Emperor, rallied, crying *vive l'Empereur*. His Majesty, judging that the crisis had arrived which decides the gain or loss of battles, did not lose a moment. The Emperor ordered the Duke of Trevise to repair with 16 battalions of the *Young Guards* to the village of Kaia, to overturn the enemy, and retake the village, and destroy every thing they found there. At the same time his Majesty ordered his aid-de-camp, Gen. Drout (an officer of the greatest distinction,) to collect a battery of 80 pieces, and to place them in advance of the old guard, which was disposed in echelon, as four redoubts to sustain the centre—all our cavalry was ranged in battle behind. Gens. Dalauly, Drunt and Devaux, started full gallop, with their 80 pieces, in a body. The fire became desperate. The enemy fled on all sides. The Duke of Trevise carried, without firing a gun, the village of Kaia, and drove the enemy at the point of the bayonet. The cavalry, artillery and infantry of the enemy fled. Gen. Bonnet, commander of one of the divisions of the Duke of Raguse, received orders to make a movement on his left upon Kaia, to succour the centre. He sustained many charges of the cavalry, in which the enemy experienced many losses.

In the mean time Gen. Count Bertrand advanced upon the line. It was in vain that the enemy's cavalry wheeled in squares.

His march was not impeded; the Emperor ordered a change of the direction, by wheeling on Kaia—all the right made a change of front, the right in advance.

The enemy fled, we pursued them a league and an half. We soon after arrived at the height that the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia and the Brandebourg family occupied during the battle. An officer, (a prisoner) whom we found there informed us this circumstance.

We have made many thousand prisoners; but the number could not be greater, considering the inferiority of our cavalry, and the desire of the Emperor to spare it.

At the commencement of the battle the Emperor said, "It is the battle of Egypt, good infantry, sustained, by artillery, shall suffice."

Gen. Gourre, chief staff officer of the Prince of Moskwa, was killed. Our loss amounts to 10,000 killed and wounded; that of the enemy may be estimated at 25 or 30,000. The Prussian royal guards were destroyed. The Russian imperial guards suffered considerably; and ten regiments of Russian currassiers were crushed.

The Princes of Hesse Hambourg and Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, are said to be killed, and the Prince Royal of Prussia wounded.

The allied army consisting of from 150,000 to 200,000 men, have been defeated and put to the route by less than half of the French army.

The young soldiers, on seeing the Emperor on the field of battle, compromitted their grief, in crying, "*Vive l'Empereure.*"—"*For twenty years,*" said the Emperor, "*that I have commanded the French armies, I have not seen so much bravery and devotedness.*"

Europe would be tranquil, if the Sovereigns and Ministers who direct their cabinets had been present on this field of battle. [*How came Napoleon there?*] They would renounce the hope of making the Star of France retrograde.—They would perceive, that those who counselled the dismemberment of France, are preparing for the ruin of their sovereigns.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

Foreign Office, May 6, 1813.

Despatch from Lord Cathcart, to Viscount Castlereagh—dated

Dresden, May 25, 1813.

MY LORD—My last despatches informed your Lordship of the arrival of the *Ruler of France*, and of the concentration of his forces near Hofurth and towards the Saale, as also that of the allies upon the Elster.

I have the honor of enclosing herewith, the official statements which have been published by the Russian and Prussian Governments, of the general action which took place on the 2d inst. between the two armies; and after which the Allies remained in possession of the field of battle, and of the positions from which in the course of the day they had dislodged the enemy.

The last division of Gen. Tormasoff's corps, having crossed the Elbe on the 28th ult. the whole of it moved forward by forced marches to the Elster. His Imperial Majesty and the King of Prussia, arrived at Borna on the morning of the 1st instant, with the reserve; and the several parts of the army were, on the same day, collected in the vicinage of that place.

Marshal Prince Kutousoff Smolensko was left ill on the march at Buntzlau, where he died; but his death was not published. Count Wittgenstein, at that time at Zwenkau, was appointed to command the army.

He had on that day reconnoitred the enemy, and ascertained his position; and the same evening a disposition was made for a general attack, to take place on the following morning at day-break.

During the preceding week, the advance of the enemy's main army towards Naunburg, and the approach of Beauharnois from Quedlinburg had been indicated by several skirmishes and partial affairs, particularly at and near Halle and Merseburg, where the Prussians behaved with great gallantry.

On the evening of the first, the enemy appeared to have great masses of his force between Lutzen and Weissenfels, and after dusk a strong column was seen moving in the direction of Leipsic, to which place there was clear evidence, that he intended to move.

The advanced corps of Count Wittgenstein's army having been engaged on the same evening, to the E. and N. of Lutzen, the cavalry of it remained there to amuse the enemy in the morning, but with orders to retire gradually. Meanwhile the several columns of the army were ordered to cross the Elster, at Pegau, and bear down, and to follow the course of a rivulet, which, rising near the Elster, runs in a north-west direction to the Saale, by which movement, which the ground favoured.—It was intended to turn the enemy's right, between Weissenfels and Lutzen, while his attention was directed to his left, between the latter place and Leipsic.

As soon as their Majesties saw the troops placed according to the disposition the whole was put in motion towards the enemy.

The country is uncovered and open, the soil dry and light, but with very considerable variety of hill and valley, and much intersected by hollow ways and mill streams, the former not discernable till closely approached

The enemy, placed behind a long ridge, and in a string of villages, of which Corchen is the principal, with a hollow way in front, and a stream sufficient to float timber on the left, waited the near approach of the Allies.

He had an immense quantity of ordnance, of 12 pounders, and larger natures, distributed throughout the line and in the villages; the batteries in the open country were supported by masses of Infantry in solid squares.

The plan of operation determined upon, on view of the enemy, was to attack the village of Gros Groschen with artillery and infantry, and in the meanwhile to pierce the line to the enemy's right of the villages, with a strong column of cavalry, in order to cut off the troops in the villages from support:

The remainder of the enemy's line was to be engaged, according to circumstances, by the corps opposed to it.

The cavalry of the Prussian reserve, to whose lot this attack fell, presented themselves and supported their movements with great gallantry, but the showers of grape shot and musketry, to which they were exposed on reaching the hollow way, made it impracticable for them to penetrate; and the enemy appearing determined to maintain the villages at any expence, the affair assumed the most expensive character of attack and defence, of a post repeatedly taken, lost and retaken.

The cavalry made several attempts to break the enemy's line, and behaved with the most exemplary coolness and regularity under a very heavy fire: in some of these attacks they succeeded in breaking into the squares and cutting down the infantry.

Late in the evening, Bonaparte having called in the troops from Leipsic, and collected all his reserves, made an attack from his left on the right of our

Spanish Nature Displayed.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale. at their Book and Stationary Store,

(Price $6 in two handsome octavo volumes.)

A VERY useful and interesting American work, entitled NATURE DISPLAYED, in her mode of teaching Language to Man, or a new and infallible method of acquiring the SPANISH LANGUAGE in the shortest time possible.—By *Don Manuel de Torres*, and *L. Hargous*, Professers of general Grammar.

The authors of the application of the Method of Nature to the Spanish Language for the use of the Americans, and to the English Language for the use of the Spaniards, beg leave to observe, that besides the essential benefit derived by producing a facility of intercourse, through the medium of language, between two powerful neighbouring nations, this edition has been made truly classical, as the late regulations of the Royal Academy of Madrid with regard to the Orthography and Prosodical Accent have been strictly followed. To Merchants and Captains of vessels, in particular, this production will be of infinite service, as it contains a system of mercantile correspondence, comprising every circumstance or transaction necessary to be known in the trading world.

[☞ By the aid of the above valuable Work, an American can learn the Spanish Language, and a Spaniard can make himself acquainted with the English language, in a few months]

June 19, 1813.

FOR SALE, BY

Rhodes & Cahoone,

12 Casks Iron WIRE, assorted, No's 12 to 31.
2 Cases attin RIBBONS.
3 Tons best German STEEL.

Newport, June 18.

New Goods.

A FRESH supply of GOODS, handsome and cheap, comprising most articles now in demand, among which are, elegant white Sattin, extra long white kid gloves, habit-white kid and beaver do.; Lutestrings—well calculated for pelises; an elegant assortment of Prints and Ginghams, bombazetts, pelise cloths, coatings, cassimeres, broadcloths, moleskins, blankets, &c. &c.—Also, A handsome assortment of Sable and Bear MUFFS and Tippets, just opened and for sale at Stores No. 157, Thames-street, by SOLOMON TOWNSEND & Co. and at the Sign of the Eagle, by

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & Co.

Also, constantly on hand, an Assortment of excellent Factory GOODS.

Newport, Nov 20

JOHN B. LYON,

Has for Sale,

A QUANTITY of Patent SKY-LIGHTS. He has also for sale, 2500 ft of Romsdell's Oars, of the first quality various sizes.—50 Quintals streights and shoal Fish.—Mess Pork, old and new, in bbls. and half bbls.—with a variety of other articles.

J. B. LYON contemplating a new arrangement in his business, requests all persons having Accounts open with him to call and close the same on or before the 31st inst. and all persons indebted to him are earnestly solicited to settle their Accounts by Cash or Note at that time.

Newport, Dec 18.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given,

A FARM in Cumberland, county of Providence, three miles from Pawtucket, consisting of 120 Acres of Land, 30 of which is wood-land; said Farm is well watered.—There is on the Farm a Dwelling-House, large barn, corn and chaise house, work shop, cider press and mill.—There is a stream of water running through said Farm sufficient for a small factory.—Any person wishing a good bargain, may know the terms by applying to

STEPHEN LOW.

Warwick, June 30

WEAVERS.

FROM 10 to 15 good WEAVERS, who are furnished with Slaies from 48 to 70, may find immediate employment by application to

E. W. LAWTON.

Newport, May 29.

TO LET,

ONE half of a large two-story Dwelling-House, together with one-half of a stable and garden, and the whole of a small store adjoining said Dwelling-House, situate in the village of Assonet, in the town of Freetown (Mass.)—For terms apply to *Bowen Lewis & Co.* in Newport, or to *James L. Valentine*, at said Freetown.

Freetown, May 14.

Simeon Martin,

OFFERS for Sale, at his store No. 2, Church-street, and store No. 51, on the Long-Wharf.

43 Hhds. }
12 Tierces } MOLASSES.
52 barrels }
154 bales New-Orleans Cotton.
8 tons flat and square bars old sable Iron.
80 bbls. superfine Alexandria Flour
310 quintals Dry Cod Fish.

A L S O,

8000 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt.
166 crates Earthen Ware, and
30 Tons Coal.

Now landing from on board the ship George Washington, at the Long-wharf

Newport, Oct. 10.

Garden Seeds.

FRESH Garden SEEDS, of almost every kind in common use, may be purchased of the Subscriber, at his Drug and Medicine Store, No. 148 Thames-street, Newport.

Drugs, Medicines, Dye-stuffs, Spices, &c. &c. for sale at the above Store as usual.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Newport, March 3.

Wilkins Updike,

INFORMS the public, that he has opened an Office at LITTLE-REST, South-Kingstown, where he intends practising the law.—All those who may please to entrust business to his charge in the line of his profession, may rely on promptness and fidelity.

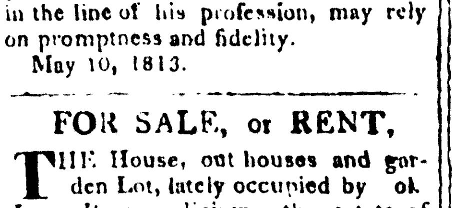
May 10, 1813.

FOR SALE, or RENT,

THE House, out houses and garden Lot, lately occupied by ok. *James Perry*, adjoining the estate of C. C. Hoskins, in Bridge-street—the Garden is furnished with a variety of fruit trees, shrubs, &c.—*Also*, The Grafton House and Lot, adjoining said lot on the north.—Enquire of JOHN L. BOSS, jun. or

JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, April 3.



Samuel J. Potter,

Acquaints his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Store, No. 108, Thames-street, opposite Mr. Nathaniel Sweet's, where he intends keeping a very extensive assortment of English and Ameican manufactured HATS, which he will wa ant not inferior to any in the U. S. viz:

Gentlemen's fashionable Beavers.
Superfine do. Castors.
Common do. Do
Patent elastic silk Hats.
Plated and Wool Do.

With a general assotment of children's black, blue, drab and green Beavers; also a few dozen of small red, black and green morocco Hats.—All of which he will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as can be purchased in New-York or Boston.

Newport, August 6.

Isaac Dowe,

Respectfully informs the public,

THAT he has opened in NEWPORT (R. I.) a *HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT* where every attention will be paid to all who may be disposed to favour him with their custom. He has taken a large and commodious HOUSE at the head of *Perry's Wharf*, fronting on Thames-street, where strangers, travellers and constant boarders will find every accommodation which it is in his power to afford. Every attention will ever be paid to the comfort and convenience of his guests, and every favour meet with promptand sincere acknowlegdment.

NOTICE.

AT the Annual general Meeting of the Members of the *Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Company*, holden at Washington Hall on the first Tuesday in January, A. D. 1813.—*It was Voted*, That the Board of Directors be, and they hereby are directed not to make Insurance, in future, on any House or building that is occupied or used for the purpose of a Manufactory of any description, (Dwelling-houses that may have Looms excepted) tha may be considered by them more hazardous than Dwelling-Houses generally are.

Published by order of the Board of Directors,

WM. LARNED, *Sec'ry.*

Providence, March 22, 1813.

Silas Dean,

Has for Sale, at his store, No. 67, Thames-street, and at his Store on the Wharf, the following Goods:—

Bales India COTTONS
40 Kegs Butter for family use.
10 Qr-casks best Madeira Wine.
30 bbls. mess and prime Pork.
25 casks Nails.
40 barrels Flour.
20 Hhds best retailing Molasses.
10,000 wt. green Coffee, entitled to debenture.
7000 wt. white Do
40 boxes white and brown Sugars
10 Tons Cordage, all sizes
2 Pipes Brandy
4 Hogsheads Rum
10 barrels Gin
1 Pipe Wine
20 Logs Mahogany
20,000 Havanna segars
20 boxes sperm Candles
6 bags soft shell'd Almonds
Nutmegs, cloves and cassia.
2 Anchors, 700 & 900 wt.
2 cables, partly worn.
Standing rigging, blocks, &c. for a Vessel of 150 tons.
25 M. Pine Boards.

And, A Quantity of ENGLISH GOODS

Newport, Dec. 19.

George W. Martin,

Offers at private sale, at No. 54, Long-Wharf

3 Bales containing assorted Bombazetts.
2 do. do. assorted Flannels
3 cases do. cotton Handkerchiefs.
1 do. Cambrick Muslin
30 lbs. Silk Twist.
20 do. Sewing Silks.

A L S O,

14 Pipes Cognac Brandy.
30 Boxes Tin Plates.
20 bbls. Muscovado Sugar.
40 do. prime Beef.
6 do. Mess Pork.

Cash liberally advanced on Goods for public or private sale

Newport, June 25

Salt.

SIX Thousand Bushels LISBON SALT, afloat, for sale by

C. COOK
C. GYLES.

Newport, May 7

J. H. Wheelwright,

No. 51, Thames-Street,

Has for sale on reasonable terms,

2,000 Bushels CORN
20 Barrels Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR.
100 Barrels TAR.

Newport, June 5.

Newport Shoe-Store, and Manufactory,

No. 100 Thames-Street.--Kept by

John W. Davis.

WHO has recently received from Boston and elsewhere, a large assortment of ladies and gentlemen's, misses and youth's morocco and leather SHOES, of almost every description. He has those of the first quality, which he will warrant and recommend—also, a quantity that he will sell at a reduced price.

He also has his Shoe Store supplied from his Manufactory with BOOTS and SHOES, which he thinks he can pronounce of a superior quality to any which are made in Newport, and of the latest fashions, as he employs a number of experienced workmen at Boot-making, and several excellent workmen in the manufacture of Ladies Shoes, of every description.

He returns his thanks to his customers for the patonage he has hitherto received, and flatters himself, by the exertions he has made to procure good workmen, and the best materials for Boots and shoes, he shall receive further patronage.

Those Gentlemen who may wish to be fitted to their measure with Boots or Shoes, will please to leave the measures at his Shoe-store, or at his Manufactory in the rear of the same, with his foeman. Ladies wishing to be fitted with Grecian slips or other shoes, will be waited on by his foreman, who will take their measures, at the shortest notice

N. B. An assortment of Morocco, of all colors, bindingskins, boot webb, cord and tassels.

⁂ All orders from town and country will be attended to.

Newport, May 21.

NOTICE.

THE Creditors to the Estate of JOHN HAGADORN, Esq. late of South-Kingstown, deceased, are requested to exhibit their claims to the Subscriber, as soon as may be; and all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby called upon to make immediate payment to

THOMAS R. WELLS, *Executor.*

South-Kingstown, May 28, 1813.

Cranston & Shaw.

Offer at private sale, at their Auction Office, the following Goods, on the most reaonable terms, for Cash or approved paper.

34 Hhds. 3d proof W. I. RUM.
21 do. 2d do. Do.
19 Pipes Providence Gin.
26 do. New-York Do.
9 Pipes 4th proof Brandy
20 qr-casks Sherry Wine.
7 pipes Teneriffe Do.
14 hhds. Kentucky Tobacco
18,000 wt. Coffee.
10 Hhds. Muscavado ugar.
78 boxes No. 1, 2 & 3 Chocolate.
194 bales Cassia.
16 do. otton.

CASH, advanced as usual, on Goods deposited for public or private Sale.—All cash Sales effected by them at Auction, will be immediately made up, and the proceeds paid on the day of sale.

CRANSTON & SHAW, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Dec. 5.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer at Private Sale on reasonable terms,

5000 Bushels Virginia CORN.
189 do. Calivant Peas.
220 Barrels Richmond FLOUR.
200 do. Navy Bread.
100 Hhd. Shooks.
13 M. Shingles.

Newport, April 23.

POWDER.

20 Qr-casks F. }
100 do F } First Quality
80 do F F } POWDER.
30 do F F F }

For Sale, by

CARLILE & MANTON

Whitmans Buildings.

Providence, May 3.

TO LET.

A LARGE and convenient Dwelling-House, pleasantly situated in Wickford, with 10 Acres of Land, barn, shed, and a good well of water.—For further particulars, apply to D. E. UPDIKE, in Wickford, or to

OLIVER SPINK.

North-Kingstown, May 5.

NOTICE.

WE the Subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of North-Kingston Commissioners to receive and examine the claims against the estate of JAMES COOPER, late of North-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice, that twelve months from the date hereof is allowed to the creditors of said estate, to bring in their claims, to either of us within the time aforesaid.

Benjamin L. Peckham, }
Philip Tillinghast, } *Com'rs*

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to

GEORGE W. SLOCUM, *Adm'r.*

North-Kingstown, May 12

Gas Lights.

THE Subscribers, Proprietors of Letters Patent, from the President of the United States, for the

IMPROVED GAS-LAMP,

For lighting Manufactories, Mines, Mills Streets, Theatres, Light-Houses, and other buildings with Hydrogenous Gas, or inflamable air, produced from Pit Coal, in a much more agreeable, more safe, and less expensive, manner than has hitherto been done by any other method, having it now in operation in a building in Newport, (R I) and in the Cotton Manufactory of Mr. SETH BEMIS, in Watertown, (seven miles from Boston) which are now brilliantly illuminated every night with Gas Lights, to the exclusion of every other artificial means, they most respectfully invite gentlemen concerned in manufactories, &c. to call and view it in operation, and be convinced of the utility and advantages of this improvement. The Gas apparatus is very simple in its construction, and so easy in its management, that any person of ordinary faculties, may be taught in one day, to manage every part of it effectually, and the trouble will be found infinitely less than that of trimming and tending Lamps or Candles, to afford the same number of flames.

The Gas Lights are in no way offensive but very agreeable to the eye, and will be found extensively useful in every situation where much light is required, especially in COTTON Manufactories, inasmuch as they are less expensive than those from tallow or oil, and free from the inconvenience and danger resulting from the sparks and frequently snuffing of lamps and candles, circumstances tending greatly to diminish the hazard of fire, and proportionably to reduce the rate of insurance on buildings and materials, subject to that destructive element.

Contracts will be entered into for furnishing and putting up the apparatus in Manufactories, &c on terms highly advantageous to them, by applying to

DAVID MELVILLE, *Newport*, or
WINSLOW LEWIS, *Boston.*

Newport, May 27, 1813.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my Wife HANNAH has eloped from my bed and board and otherwise behaved herself in an unbecom[illegible] manner, I hereby forbid all per[illegible] or harbouring her on my accou[illegible] not pay any debts of her con[illegible] after this date.

NATHAN[illegible] GREEN

South-Kingstown, June [illegible], 18[illegible]

Brandywine Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,

Have just received and for Sale,

FIFTY Reams BRANDYWINE PAPER, of a quality superior to any ever before for sale in this State.

A L S O,

Thirty Reams Brandywine Letter Paper, and a supply of Burbank's Foolscap, Pot and Letter Paper.

Also, just received,

A FEW more copies of that highly interesting Work, entitled,

MEMOIR OF THE WAR,

In the Southern Department of the United States.

By HENRY LEE, Lieut. Col. Commandant of the Partizan Legion during the American War.—Embellished with a likeness of Gen. *NATHANIEL GREENE* of this State—2 vols. 8vo.—The Patriot will be delighted, the Statesman informed, and the Soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part, bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriotic Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulties of our memorable struggle.

Also, A New Critical PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY of the ENGLISH LANGUAGE, containing all the words in general use, with their significations accurately explained, and the sound of each syllable clearly expressed. Among which will be found several hundred terms, with their acceptions and derivations, which appear to have been hitherto omitted by the best lexicographers. *Also*, A variety of technical terms of Medicine, Law, Commerce, Arts, and general science.—The whole interspersed with critical and philological observations, and references to the respective authorities.—To which is prefixed Mr. Walker's principles of English pronunciation. A nomenclature of the names of distinguished persons and places of antiquity; comprising a sketch of the mythology, history and biogarphy of the ancients, from the most authentic souces.—A Chronological Table of remarkable occurences, from the earliest ages to the present time: containing whatever is worthy of record as discoveries, inventions, &c. &c.—Compiled from authors of the most approved reputation.—With considerable additions.—*By an American Gentleman.*

May 22, 1813.

George Wanton,

Has just received and for Sale,

SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind in use all of which will be sold by the groce, dozen or single, as low as can be purchased from the publishers:—Among which are,

Webster's Spelling-Books; Mavor's and Murray's do.; Alden's 1st, 2d and 3d vols. Columbian Exercise; Daboll's Arithmetic; American Preceptor, Morse's and Dwight's, Geography; Columbian Orators; Testaments; Murray's English Reader and Sequel; do. abridged and large Grammars; Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Forty Reams best Foolscap Writing Paper and a few Reams low-priced No 2 and 3 do. Best English and American Letter Paper and other Articles of Stationary.

ALMANACKS for 1813.

Bickerstaff's, Rhode-Island, Farmer's and Clergyman's Almanacks, by the groce, dozen or single; Blank Account Books, of every size and price; Pocket Memorandum Books, with pencils; School and Family Bibles, with and without plates, Prayer Books, cheap pocket edition, and others with plates, bound in Morocco.

THE HAT STORE

is furnished with Men's, Youth's, and Children's HATS, of every description and price—wide and common brims, made in the best manner and which will not crack or fade.

Just received from the Boston Factory.

Men's superfine fashionable beavers; do. castor and plated; youth's and children's beavers; men's and boy's best felt Hats; [illegible] dozen cheap coarse felt Hats.

Newport, Dec 4, 1813

WOOD LAND.

FOR SALE, Two Hundred and Thi[illegible] Acres of Land in the town of Troy, [illegible]bout 5 miles from Fall-River landing [illegible] of a fine growth of young wood, a small p[illegible] grass or tillage land, with a small House [illegible] on it.—It may be seen by applying to [illegible] *Isaiah Borden*, near the premises.

ALSO, Also one-third of a tract of ab[illegible] 1000 Acres of undivided land, in Plymo[illegible] Woods (so called) near Sandwich [illegible] wooded, witch mostly pitch pine, and wi[illegible] from 2 to 4 miles of a landing either Barnstable or Buzzard's bay.

ALSO, A small FARM in Thetford, [illegible]mont, on the Connecticut River, abou[illegible] Acres, with a large two-story House [illegible] barn, &c almost new, and a very good si[illegible]tion for a Tavern and store.

ALSO, 1500 Acres of new Lands, [illegible] to suit purchasers, in the town of Bou[illegible] District of Maine, only 30 miles nort[illegible] Portland, and on Saco River a very [illegible] situation for getting lumber

ALSO, 1000 Acres of Land in Thor[illegible] New-Hampshire, on the head waters of [illegible]errimac River, and 300 Acres in [illegible] Vermont.

The above Lands w[illegible] be sold very re[illegible] a part of it bei[illegible] sold to settle the [illegible] of the late Hon BENJAMIN BOR[illegible] Apply to

AB[illegible] JONES, [illegible]

Bo[illegible], Mar[illegible] 25, 1813.

allies, supported by the fire of several batteries advancing.

The vivacity of this movement made it expedient to change the front of the nearest brigades on the right, and as the whole cavalry from the left were ordered to the right to turn this attack, and to charge it, I was not without hopes of witnessing the destruction of Bonaparte and all his army; but before the cavalry could arrive, it became so dark, that nothing could be distinguished but the flashes of the guns.

The allies remained in possession of the disputed villages, and of the line on which the enemy had stood.

Orders were given to renew the attack in the morning, but the enemy did not wait for it, and it was judged expedient, with reference to the general posture of the cavalry, not to pursue.—The wounded have all been removed across the Elbe, while the cannon and prisoners taken, and the ground wrested from the enemy in the action, are incontestible proofs of the success of the allies.

Both Sovereigns were in the field the whole day. The King was chiefly near the village where his troops were engaged. The Emperor was repeatedly in every part of the field, where he was received with the most animating cheers by every corps he approached The fire, to which his person was not unfrequently exposed, did not appear in the least to disturb his attention from the objects to which it was directed, and which he followed without any ostentation.

Gen. Wittgenstein, with the army, is between the Elbe and the Elster, with the command of several bridges over the former.

The Russian troops of all corps fully realised the expectations I had formed of their bravery and steadiness, and the emulation and spirit of patriotism which pervades the Prussian army, merits the highest encomium. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) CATHCART.

The Lord Viscount CASTLEREAGH, *&c. &c.*

Prussian Account.

The Prussian official account of the battle of Lutzen, is similar in its general remarks to the above despatch. Its concluding part, we however, copy:—

"The enemy was to have been again attacked on the following morning, the 3d of May. He had meanwhile taken Leipsic during the battle. This obliged us to manœuvre with him. It was not till afterwards that we were informed, that in consequence of the battle he had again been forced to quit it, and had by the same means lost Haale, and 15,000 men of his best troops; many of his cannon are dismounted, and a number of his powder waggons blown up. Our light detachments are again at liberty to harass him, and to prosecute the advantage gained. We have consequently kept the field of battle, the victory is ours, and the intended purpose is accomplished. Near 50,000 of our best troops have not yet been engaged; we have not lost a single cannon, and the enemy must have perceived what can be effected by united national feelings, between two firmly allied nations, in courage and resistance; and that the high hand of Providence protects the just cause of those Powers, who have no object but their independence, and to found a durable peace on the freedom of all nations.

The loss we have sustained may amount to about 10,000 men, but the most of them are only slightly wounded."

The circumstance of the Allies remaining masters of the field after the engagement of the 2d May, is completely confirmed. It appears, however, that they subsequently retired to the Elbe—The Emperor was at Dresden on the 7th, and the heavy baggage had crossed the Elbe. It also appears that on the 2d the Allies under Bulow, beat the French severely at Halle; and that from the 2d to the 7th there were merely affairs of posts and the rear guard.

It now appears, by the letters received by the Gottenburg Mail, that the visit of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland to the Continent is not precisely of a diplomatic or military character A marriage is spoken of as likely to take place between his Royal Highness and the Archduchess, sister to the Emperor Alexander.

HAMBURGH, MAY 15.—There seems no room to doubt that a grand plan for dislodging the French from all of their positions is on the eve of execution, but every thing is kept secret; a precaution which the great number of spies renders necessary. This evening accounts are received through various channels of a second battle, in which the French have been totally defeated, with prodigious loss—A gentleman has just assured me, that a friend from Wittemburg has received a letter from his brother-in-law, in those parts, stating, that the French had lost 21,000 men, and 86 pieces of cannon.

Extract of a letter from a Prussian officer [illegible] Dessau, dated the 8th of May.

"[illegible] look well The theatre of war [illegible] Upper Elbe, drawn towards Dresden and Meissen, where our army has taken a position which Napoleon cannot attack without running a great risk of coming off with the worst. Bulow's corps, which in pursuance of orders had again quitted Halle, is now in a very good position. It is said that Napoleon's army, in the battle of Gross Gorchen, was 130,000 strong.

The Saxon General, who commands at Torgau, has refused to deliver up that fortress to the French—this looks well, and the report comes to us in a shape which renders it less questionable, than that which relates to the victory of the 9th.

BERLIN, MAY 8th.—On the 6th inst. at two in the afternoon, preparations were made in all the quarters of this city for the organization of the levy-en-mass. All the inhabitants, from 15 to 60 years of age, without any distinction of rank, condition or country, were summoned, and assembled willingly and cheerfully to have their names entered on the different lists by the Commissaries of the districts to which they belonged. It was a fine heart-moving sight to behold fathers, sons, and grandsons, enrolling themselves for the defence of the country, with a cheerfulness and a confidence founded on duty and attachment. Now, in case of necessity, every one will know the place of assembling; now will he able to regulate himself and learn the use of arms in the manner that the Edict for the levy-en-mass prescribes.

It is estimated, that the levy-en-mass for the city of Berlin will produce 40,000 men, who are true sons of their country.

BERLIN, MAY 11.—A report has just now spread itself here, that a battle has taken place near Zwenkau, which terminated in favor of the allies; and in consequence of which, Count Wittgenstein is said to have received the order of St. Andrew. To-day or tomorrow we expect to hear again of a grand battle having taken place.

FROM SAXONY, MAY 8.—The combined Russian and Prussian army has now taken up a strong position along the Elbe, where they await their reinforcements, in order to resume offensive operations against the enemy. The head-quarters of his Majesty and the King of Prussia were, according to the latest accounts, at Konigsbruck; those of General Count Wittgenstein at Meissen; General Von Bulow was at Dessau—he had left that place on the 6th, and marched in again on the 7th, on which day Leipsic was not occupied by the French.

A vessel which arrived at Harwich in 7 days from Gottenburg, reports that another general engagement had taken place, in which the French were defeated at all points.—As we have later intelligence by the way of Hamburgh, this is much to be doubted.

The forces of the contending armies in Germany, are estimated, on the 30th of April, to have been 196,000 French and their allies, and 280,000 Russians and Prussians.

PARIS, MAY 15, 1813.—Her Majesty the Empress, &c. has received news from the army, to the 10th at night.

SECOND BATTLE.

On the 9th, the head bridge-director, Lassalle, began to place the rafts for a bridge at Prielnitz, and formed a *go-and-come* (un ve et vient)—300 voltiguers passed over to the right bank, protected by 20 pieces of cannon. At 10, the enemy advanced; the cannonade began, and three battalions were destroyed by our grape,—*the Emperor hastened to the spot.* We had established a battery to the amount of 80 pieces; and our Tirailleurs sheltered themselves in a hollow, in the form of a *tete-de-pont.*—After having from 12 to 15 pieces of cannon dismounted, and loosing from 15 to 1800 men, the enemy discovered their folly, and marched off We worked all night at the bridge, but the Elbe rose, and the bridge could not be finished that night.

On the 10th May, the Emperor sent Charpentier's division into the new town, by the bridge of Dresden; and the Bridge being finished, the whole army is passing the Elbe. The enemy is retreating on the Oder. Marshal Ney (Prince of Moskwa,) is at Wittenburg; Gen. Lauriston, at Torgant—Four *corps de'arme* will pass the bridge of Dresden tomorrow. The guards are around Dresden. One division is at Altenburg.

The King of Saxony goes to Dresden his capital, tomorrow, escorted by 500 men. 2000 of the enemy's cavalry have been cut off from the Elbe, with a great quantity of baggage, light troops and Cossacks, they appeared to be marching on Bohemia.

Swedish Papers.

CARLSCRONA, MAY 15.—Yesterday the Crown Prince (Bernadotte) embarked from hence for Germany. On his departure he issued a farewell address to the Swedish army in the interior; in which he tells them he was going to take the command of the army in Pomerania. He concludes his address thus:—

SOLDIERS!—A new career of glory, and sources of prosperity, are opening to our country. Treaties founded upon [illegible] policy, and which have the tranquillity of the North for their object, guarantee the union of the people of Scandinavia. Let us make ourselves worthy of the splendid destiny that is promised us, and let not the people who stretch out their arms to us have ever cause to repent their confidence.

"*Soldiers*—Our ancestors distinguished themselves by their bold daring, and their steady courage—Let us unite to these warlike virtues the enthusiasm of military honor, and GOD will protect our arms

CHARLES JEAN.

"*At Carlscrona, May 8, 1813.*"

LONDON MAY 29.

A letter from Heligoland May 17, says—"the French have succeeded in getting possession of Eidle, opposite Grasbrook, and they are thereby enabled to do much harm to Hamburgh—Flags of truce have frequently been exchanged between the French and Tettenborn; the latter insists on the Danes taking possession of Hamburgh until a general peace; but the former require that they should occupy the place as a French town. Tettenborn has declared that he would not, in that case, leave Hamburgh otherwise than in flames."

It is stated in a letter put on board just as the Packet was sailing, that the last division of the Swedish Army, 5000 strong, so long detained by contrary winds, sailed on the morning of the 18th for Mecklenburg.

We have just learned the death of Prince Kutousoff, and the appointment of Count Wittgenstein as his successor in the chief command of the Russio Prussian army. The chief command was offered to General Benningsen, who declined it, and who remains at his post as Q. M. Gen of the Emperor Alexander.

A great number of petitions have been presented to Parliament respecting American Cotton. Some for its prohibition; others for its continued introduction. The government appear adverse to excluding. The Chancellor of the Exchequer concluded one of his speeches on the subject, by expressing the happiness it would give him, if all the differences with America could be adjusted.

Mr. Baker, the Secretary of Legation in America, has arrived; and it is announced that he brings propositions founded on the Russian mediation. A cabinet council was held yesterday, when the despatches from Sir J. B. Warren, brought by Mr. Baker, were taken into consideration.

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Wednesday, July 7.

A PETITION against two of the sitting members of New-York, holding their seats, was read, and referred to the Committee of Elections.

DIRECT TAXES.

The bill for laying a *Direct Tax of Three Millions* was again considered. Attempts were made to amend it so that a new valuation should be taken in the states of Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky, North-Carolina, Massachusetts, New-Jersey, South-Carolina, &c. but they were all nugatory.

After debate Mr. Bibb rose, and moved the "*Previous Question,*"—But it was negatived. It was repeated by Mr. Cheves, and again negatived. It was renewed by Mr. Gholson, and negatived a third time. The absent members were then called in, and Mr. Gholson renewed the motion for the "*Previous Question;*" which was carried 83 to 78. The question, *shall the main question be now put?* was then put, and carried, and the Speaker declared, that the adoption of this motion precluded all further amendments of the bill.

Mr Pitkin appealed to the House from this opinion of the Speaker. A debate ensued, in which the appeal was supported by the mover, and Messrs. Gaston and Webster; and opposed by the Speaker, Mr. Hopkins, &c It was decided that the Speaker was correct. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed with "all its imperfections on its head."

The bill to establish the Office of Commissioner of Revenue was read through in committee.

A bill to lay a duty on refined Sugar, and a bill to tax sales at auction, were also read through.—These bill were then reported; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, July 8

The bill to lay and collect a *Direct Tax* was read a third time, and on the question—*shall this bill pass?* being stated,

Mr. Brigham, (of Mass.) in a speech of considerable length attacked the bill, denied the propriety of taxing the people to support the War—and condemned it in its inception, as an unjust, impolitic and unnecessary war; detailed the disasters which had fallen upon our nation, in its progress, and deprecated in strong and animated language the consequences which must result from its continuance. Mr B. said, the blood of the first man murdered cried from the earth—called for vengeance on the head of the murderer. And who, he asked, were responsible for the torrents of blood, which were now flowing in the fields of Canada? They, and they only, who have declared and who prosecute this unnecessary, this unnatural and bloody war—the wicked author of the war was responsible. In a plain, perspicuous and manly manner, Mr. B. stated the powerful and unanswerable reasons, which induced him and his friends to refuse further means to support and prosecute the war.

No one rising to justify the bill, or support the war,—

Mr. Culpepper, (of N. C.) in a distinct and forcible manner reviewed the causes upon which the war is founded; shewed the utter impracticability of obtaining from England our demands, by means of this war; entered at large into the subject of impressment, for remedying which, he demonstrated, war was neither the necessary or efficacious mean, and concluded with declaring, he would not incur any share of the responsibility of the war, by voting for war taxes.

Mr. Bibb remarked, that as the weather was extremely oppressive, the majority would not defend the taxes, nor vindicate the war, unless the minority made further attacks.

The question was then taken on the bill, and passed 97 to 70. Adjourned

Friday, July 9.

Mr. Bradley (of Vermont) after a number of prefatory remarks, offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the causes which have led to the multiplied failures of the armies of the United States on the Western and North Western frontier; and that the committee be authorised to send for persons and papers.—The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill from the Senate providing for the further defence of the ports and harbors of United States, (authorising the purchase of hulks, &c.) was twice read and referred to the Military committee.

TAXES.

The engrossed bill imposing a duty [of four cents per lb.] on sugar refined within the United States, was read a third time and passed, without debate, by the following vote:

For the bill	94
Against it	63

The engrossed bill to establish the Office of Commissioner of the Revenue was read a third time and passed without a division.

The engrossed bill imposing a duty on sales at auction of merchandize, and of ships and vessels, was read.

[This bill imposes, after the 1st day of January next, upon all sales by way of auction, one dollar for every hundred dollars of the purchase money arising from the sale of merchandize, and 25 cents for every hundred dollars of the purchase money arising from sales of ships or vessels—the money to be paid by the auctioneer out of the proceeds of the sale.]

The question on the passage of the bill was decided by the following vote:

For the bill	102
Against it	51

On motion of Mr. Bibb, the House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the several bills for laying internal duties, Mr. Nelson in the chair; and the bill laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons was first taken up.

After considerable debate, the bill was reported to the House with amendments, and having been further amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the House adjourned.

By the last Mails.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, JULY 8.

[*From the* NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.]

Copy of a letter from Major-Gen. Dearborg, to the Secretary at War—dated *H. Q. Fort-George, June 26th,* 1813.

SIR,

I HAVE the mortification of informing you of an unfortunate and unaccountable event, which occurred yesterday On the 23d, at evening, Lt. Col Boerstler, with 570 men, infantry, artillery, cavalry, and riflemen, in due proportion, was ordered to march by the way of Queenstown, to a place called Beaver Dams, on the high ground, about 8 or 9 miles from Queenstown, to attack and disperse a body of the enemy, collected there for the purpose of procuring provisions, and harassing those inhabitants who are considered friendly to the U. States. Their force was, from the most direct information, composed of one company of the 104th regt above 80 strong, from 150 to 200 militia, and from 50 to 60 Indians.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when within about two miles of the Beaver Dams, our detachment was attacked from an ambuscade; but soon drove the enemy some distance into the woods, and then retired to a clear field, and sent an express for a reinforcement, saying he would maintain his position until reinforced—a reinforcement of 300 men marched immediately, under the command of Col. Chrystie; but on arriving at Queenstown, Col. Chrystie received authentic information that Lieut Col. Boerstler with his command, had surrendered to the enemy, and the reinforcement returned to camp. A man who belonged to a small corps of mounted volunteer riflemen, came in this morning, who states that the enemy surrounded our detachment in the woods, and towards 12 o'clock commenced a general attack; that our troops fought more than two hours until the artillery had expended the whole of its ammunition, and then surrendered; and at the time of the surrender, the informant made his escape.—Why it should have been deemed proper to remain several hours in a position surrounded with woods without either risking a decisive action or effecting a retreat, remains to be accounted for, as well as the project of waiting for a reinforcement from a distance of fifteen or sixteen miles.

No information has been received of the killed or wounded. The enemy's fleet has again arrived in our neighbourhood.

With respect and esteem, I am, yours, &c.

H DEARBORN

Hon. JOHN ARMSTRONG, *Sec'ry of War.*

Extract of a Letter received at Washington, dated Fort-George, June 28.

"The 15th regiment and detachments from other corps to the amount of 300, were yesterday ordered to reinforce Boerstler, who had been sent with near 600 picked troops, to beat or skirmish with the enemy's advanced posts, at the distance of 5 miles, and who had fallen into an ambuscade, extricated himself from it, and retired to a position which he thought a strong one where he determined to remain till he could be supported.—Christie commanded our detachment, and we proceeded as far as Queenstown, when we received information that the enemy collecting his whole force, fell upon Boerstler's position about twelve o'clock and after a most obstinate conflict of one hour and fifty minutes, compelled his brave but ill-fated band to surrender. Not a man, out of the whole number, escaped, but one, to tell the story.

"Boerstler ought to have retreated—His stand was gallant, but injudicious; the fault was that of a brave, but uninstructed or ill-advised officer.—How much *less blameable* however, than detaching at all, without sustaining the detachment?

"When shall we learn the first principles of the art? When obey the first dictates of common sense?—Shall we perish in detail, in the face of a brave and inferior foe, the dupes and victims of the little artifices of the *petite guerre*? Our detachment was made, in the same folly.—900 men were to fight an army that keeps cooped up at Fort-George a division of 4000 effectives!—I languish for the sight of a man, who, understanding his business, will do justice to the army and the country. Under such a man, there is both honour and renown—under any other, confusion, disaster and disgrace. Adieu—we hope for better times."

We learn (says the National-Intelligencer) that Major-Gen. Dearborn is about to withdraw from Fort George to Albany, probably until his health shall be re-established, there to wait further orders.

[From the above little, sly paragraph which we copy from the court gazette it appears that Gen. Dearborn is about to be discharged from the arduous duties of Commander in Chief of the army of the centre. He is to retire to Albany and there wait further orders! This is a decent way of dismissing a great man, and the General will of course have no objection to it. Query, will he draw his pay and rations after he has retired to Albany?

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, JULY 11.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port, the schooner Whig, Capt. Penn[illegible] in 44 days from Bordeaux, with a valuable cargo. By this arrival the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a file of Paris papers to the 21st of May, (two days later than received at Portland,) from which the following articles were translated.

We learn verbally, by this arrival, it was reported in Bordeaux, that negotiations were opened between the Emperors Alexander and Napoleon, for Peace; and that great rejoicings had taken place in Bordeaux, in consequence of the signal victories achieved by the French over the allied army.

Situation of the French Army on the morning of the 14th of May—Translated from the Journal of Paris of 21st of May.

The army of the Elbe has been dissolved, and the two armies of the [illegible] and of the Maine are now united.

The Duke of Belluno was on the evening of the 15th. at Wittemberg.

The Prince of Moskwa left Tor[illegible] for Lukau.

Count Lauriston marched from T[illegible]gau upon Dobriluck.

Count Bertrand was at K[illegible]

The Duke of Tarento [illegible] corps, was encamped at B[illegible]

and Bautzen. He had vigorously pursued the enemy on the 11th and 12th. Gen. Milloradowitch, with an afterguard of 20,000 men, and 40 pieces of cannon, on the 12th, wished to hold the positions of Fischbach, of Capellenburg, and that of Bischofswerda, which caused three successive battles, in which our troops conducted themselves with the greatest intrepidity. The division Charpentier, distinguished itself in the attack on the right. The enemy was turned in his positions, and foiled at all points; one of his columns cut off.—We made 500 prisoners. He had more than 1500 men killed and wounded. The artillery of the 11th corps, made a discharge of 2000 shot in this combat.

The wreck of the Prussian army, commanded by the King in person, which had passed at Meissen, directed their course by Koenigsbruck, to Bautzen, to join the Russian army.

The corps of the Duke of Reggio, passed the bridge of Dresden yesterday at noon.

The Emperor has reviewed the corps of cavalry and of "*beaux cuirassiers*" of General Latour Maubourg.

It is said the Russians have advised the Prussians to burn Berlin and Potsdam, and to lay waste all Prussia.—They have begun already to set the example, and have burnt the little city of Bischofswerda. The King of Saxony dined on the 13th with the Emperor.—The 2d division of the young guard, commanded by General Banois, is expected to-morrow at Dresden.

July 13.

Extract of a Letter from Sackett's Harbor, dated the 3d July. to the editors of the New-York Gazette.

"A part of Thursday, 1st July, and during that night the British Commodore Sir James Yeo, having previously concerted a plan to destroy our vessels at their moorings in this harbour, lay concealed about 8 miles distance from here, behind Point Peninsula, in the direction to Kingston, and so completely sheltered as to be unobserved by any person from this place; and the Peninsula being uninhabited had made him secure in his project so far, which was to have taken place from there and under cover of that night, to have made an attempt to board and set fire to the fleet.

"He had got ready a number of barges, and, with 500 picked seamen on board the barges, armed with pistols, cutlasses, &c. and prepared fire rockets, and 400 marines and soldiers also in barges, was to have made the attack.

"But fortunately a deserter came in with the intelligence. The military and naval commanders immediately made preparations for him that night, but as the piping and alarm to secure the fleet had apprised him with our knowledge of his designs, he left his ambush and returned to Kingston.

"Our fleet went off the point the next morning, and returned again in a few hours, but the enemy had fled. No ships or vessels of war were with Yoe as it appears.

"To-day some soldiers of the enemy have come in from Point Peninsula, and further state that during the time our fleet was unmooring and hauling near the batteries, Sir James Yoe in his Gig was actually in the harbor, reconnoitering the position of the vessels, and finding the alarm had taken, went off.

"The deserter that gave the intelligence followed the secret expedition from Kingston in a small boat at a great distance off, and came in before night.

"Gen. Lewis arrived here on Friday the 2d, to take command of the troops, and was saluted."

A letter from Washington mentions, that the Senate has deemed it inexpedient to ratify the nomination by the President, of Mr. Russell, as Minister to Sweden The vote was taken on Friday, and passed by a considerable majority.

Duane's nomination as district adjutant-general, is not confirmed by the Senate.

British barbarity.—Although we have never believed all the dreadful stories which have been propagated of the cruelties and barbarities of the British at Hampton, yet we supposed there might be some enormities committed which had given rise to these reports But from the following article, which is copied from a Virginia democratic paper, it appears that the accounts are mere fabrications, without the least foundation in truth.

FROM THE VIRGINIA HERALD, JULY 7.

"*Give the devil his due.*"—Capt. Hancock Lee, a gentleman of respectability, well known in this town, arrived here on Saturday last from Hampton. He was taken prisoner by the British in their attack on that place, and carried on board of Admiral Cockburn's ship, where he was detained two days and then released. He was very well treated while on board—was closely questioned by the admiral, respecting the force which was stationed at Hampton, the military resources of the state, &c. The enemy acknowledged a loss of 180 killed and wounded—and very *shrewdly* estimated the American loss at 1500!! Capt Lee visited almost every house in Hampton on his return. To our utter astonishment he states, that the accounts we have received of the savage conduct of the enemy, the abuse of females, &c. are utterly unfounded.

We beseech those who have the means of ascertaining the facts, to give them publicity, properly attested If one half the reported enormities have really been committed by the British, it is our sacred duty to meet them as we would beasts of prey, to whom the least degree of mercy would be criminal. But if this terrible duty is imposed upon our gallant soldiers by misrepresentation, the blood of every enemy unnecessarily slaughtered, and every American sacrificed to a mistaken duty, will rest on the heads of those by whom sensibility and ardent patriotism are misled.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1813

From the BOSTON PALLADIUM, *of Yesterday.*

ALBANY, JULY 13.

The Albany Argus, a Madisonian paper, says, the fact is too notorious to be longer palliated, that since the capture of Fort George the character of our army in Canada has rapidly declined.

A sargeant and 12 or 14 men have been surprised and captured by the British at Colchester Point, 6 miles N of Burlington.

BUFFALO, JULY 5

The British fleet have again appeared off Fort Niagara.

During the last week, there has been frequent alarms at Fort George, occasioned by small parties of the enemy hanging about our picket guards—But the place is not considered in any danger; its batteries, breast works and defences are very formidable and commanding.

On Sunday night, the British came across at Schlosser, surprised and captured our guard of 20 or 30 men—took off some public and private property and returned. Yesterday they appeared opposite Black Rock.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated July 10.

"The alarm here for the safety of Fort Meigs is great; and I understand our army at Fort George have no other object in view than to secure a safe retreat. So much for the promised rapid conquest of Canada, by our wise rulers. A letter says, a General had appeared who had obtained a very extensive command in the army—his name is General Discontent.

"Congress is thinning off. Several members have proceeded home, and others have leave of absence. The sessions will probably terminate in about a fortnight.

"The business of the Taxes has taken a sudden impetus, and has progressed rapidly. In addition to the general law, which passed sometime since, the Still Tax, the Auction Tax, the Loaf-Sugar Tax, the Carriage Tax, &c. have been passed by the House. The fate of none of the Taxes is yet decided in the Senate; but they will probably all go down, after a few wry faces by those who have produced the necessity for them.

"I have lately been given to understand, that another loan is to be authorized before Congress rises. The amount is not ascertained, reports are various, from Five and Ten to Twenty Millions of Dollars. Whatever may be the amount of the loan granted this session, it is ascertained that for the year 1814, if the war continues, Loans to the amount of Thirty Millions at least, if not to Forty, will be wanted."

Several of the British Vessels of War, with troops on board, went to sea from the Chesapeake about the 6th inst. It was conjectured in Virginia that they were bound against New-London.

Troops from all parts of the United States, even from New-Orleans, continue to be hastened to the Canadian frontier.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated May 24th, 1813, (received here by the Brig Ceres.)

"The markets at Cadiz have never been at so low an ebb, since the disembarkation of the British army.—The best Philadelphia Flour stands quoted at $ 14 per barrel, but the price is merely nominal—no purchasers appear, and I have not heard of a sale for the last three weeks.—Rice has fallen to $ 5 3-4 per quintal of 104 American pounds, and the holders would eagerly embrace the opportunity of selling a dozen tierces at that rate.—Other articles are scarcely mentioned in our price-current.—Government bills on London may be purchased at 49½d per piso of Exchange, being about 17 per cent. discount.

"For the ensuing two months, I see no prospect of American produce looking up; the quantity already in market is literally immense, and every town in the neighbourhood is amply supplied."

BARGES, OR ROW GALLIES.

In the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the 2d inst. a bill was passed, authorising the President to build a number of barges for the defence of the waters of the United States. This bill produced an interesting debate.

Mr. GROSVENOR said he would say a few words only on this bill. His opinion in relation to the declaration of war was well known, and, the House, knowing his opinion in respect to offensive war, must know that he was as much opposed to the invasion of Canada as to the declaration of war—But, though he was opposed to the whole policy of the war, a different question was now presented to the House—This question is—shall we make every effort in our power to repel invasion?—However this war may have been brought on, however incorrectly our government may have acted; yet, as our sacred soil has been invaded, every one must join in repelling the invaders—and he was persuaded the divisions of party in the country would never rise to such a height as to defeat that paramount object. Mr. G. said he was proud of the recent proceedings of a little state which almost lay under the ban of the empire. Every one must be proud to see with what promptitude her citizens had stepped forward when her soil was menaced. He alluded to Connecticut This state did step forward on the instant of approaching danger, and with an alacrity inferior to none.—It was therefore, because the soil of the United States was invaded, Mr. G. said that he would vote for every species of defence. He was not competent to judge whether the force proposed by the bill would be effectual; but he was competent to believe that it would have some effect, and if it would not protect the whole, that it would protect some part of Chesapeake-Bay—and if it would, he felt himself bound to vote for it. As to the gun-boat system as a general system, he was, as he believed the great body of the nation now was, opposed to it, as a substitute for a Navy. But, as auxiliary to fortifications, and particularly when the country was threatened, it would be proper to appropriate to such objects, such money as should not affect a reduction of our naval preparations, and yet afford a desirable aid to the general protection of the country.

Mr. NELSON said, he had presumed that it would have been a sufficient argument in favor of this bill, that, with barges such as we propose to build, the enemy had captured the revenue cutter of Baltimore at a distance of 60 miles from their fleet; and that with such barges the enemy was ravaging the shores of the Chesapeake from its mouth to its head. To justify the passage of this bill, Sir, it is only necessary for me to point the attention of the committee to the existing state of things in Maryland and Virginia. Our rivers are swarming with their vessels. The soil of Virginia, for any thing we know, has been deluged with the blood of the sons of Virginia. We ask only the means to repel, not from the land, for the Virginians I trust are able to defend themselves, but from our waters, the force of the enemy now ranging there. I ask for this purpose only the means which the enemy are using to annoy us. If our request be improper or unreasonable, the committee will reject it; if not, they will comply with it. An objection had been made to these barges, that they could not be manned. Mr. N. said, if Baltimore should be assailed, and the government furnished boats, the people would soon man them, and so they would every where. He asked gentlemen what security we now had against the ravages of the enemy, burning our vessels, plundering our people and carrying off the spoil? If the U. States are not competent to defend themselves against this species of warfare, it is time to lay down our arms, prostrate ourselves before the enemy, and let them tread on our submissive necks.

FROM THE NEW-LONDON GAZETTE, OF WEDNESDAY LAST

Truly inexplicable conduct of the general government.

Monday morning last, the public attention was considerably excited by the certain intelligence that a fleet consisting of 7 ships, 2 brigs, a schooner and a sloop, were between Block-Island and the Main. Soon after the citizens were paralized with the information that Brigadier-General Burbeck had received orders from Gen. Armstrong, Secretary at War, to discharge all the militia on duty in this place and Groton; and that Gen Isham had issued his orders accordingly. By 11 o'clock the little patriotic army began to assemble on the parade from the various outposts, the harbor was animated with small craft crowded with the troops; Groton was completely evacuated, not a soldier being left in Fort Griswold. At this interesting moment the Ramilies and a frigate which were under way a few miles from the harbor, commenced to exercise their guns, and fired for half an hour incessantly. The streets were crouded with the distressed inhabitants; and every thing appeared like "confusion confounded." The citizens were panic struck. To the perpetual enquiry, what does this mean? What is the cause of the dismissal of the troops? No one could give a satisfactory or rational reply.

At one o'clock the troops being formed in columns on the parade for the purpose of dismissal, Gen. Isham appeared at their head, and addressed them with great sensibility, energy and patriotism. He lamented that his duty, in obedience to orders, compelled him to the necessity of dismissing them at this moment. He regretted the causes which led to the unavoidable sacrifices which they had suffered; he was highly gratified with their ready obedience to the laws, and their truly soldier-like and patriotic submission to the necessary sacrifices of personal interest, and the unavoidable privations and fatigues incident to the camp. He returned them his thanks so far as respected their conduct towards him personally, and wished them a safe and happy return to their several families.

Previous to this new and unaccountable order of things the citizens had become comparatively composed, many who had on the first alarm fled into the country had returned to their dwellings; but now seeing themselves abandoned by the militia, the town is becoming desolate of inhabitants.

It will be recollected, that at no time since the first day of June last, has this town been left by His Excellency Gov Smith, without such a body of militia as the protection of the United States ships, and the exposed situation of the town in consequence of the position of those ships, demanded. In proportion to the degree of danger, has depended the strength of the force, varying under different circumstances from 650 to nearly 1000 men, and at the time of the dismissal consisted of about 1000 Infantry—three companies of Artillery and a detachment of Cavalry. A part of these troops had been for a considerable time in service, and all of them were suddenly called and ordered forthwith, and of necessity, without much preparation, to march to this place—Thus situated, they had endured much, and were suffering for clothing, which had been worn out in the public service, and labour in Fort Griswold.

His Excellency Gov. Smith, regulated as his public and private conduct has ever been by a sacred regard to the principles of humanity, as soon as he had knowledge of their situation, made a general detachment of men to supply their places, of an equal number of infantry, with an increase of artillery, to march from their respective places of rendezvous in the different brigades on the 12th inst With respect to the number and description of troops, the able and experienced officer of the U. States army, commanding in this military district, was consulted, and his approbation obtained.—Unexpectedly, and to the astonishment of every one, on Saturday last the officer above referred to, received a letter from the Secretary of the War Department of the United States, bearing date the 1st of July, directing him to dismiss all the militia, and this without reposing in him any discretion as to the time or circumstances, or without even a request that he should inform or consult Gov. Smith on the subject.

Brig Gen. Isham, commanding the militia at this post, was without delay, (and at the moment of making arrangements for the dispositions of the new force ordered) made acquainted with its contents, and the officer who received it requested that an Express might be sent to Gov. Smith, with a letter from him, enclosing a copy of the one from the War Department.—This, like every other wish of the officers of the United States, was instantly complied with, and the express returned His Excellency's answer, that the wishes of the War Department must not be controuled, but that as the troops were arrayed principally for the protection of the U.S. squadron; if their further services were not by the United States deemed necessary, they should be dismissed. They were accordingly discharged by Gen. Isham.

No part then of the immense responsibility of this measure rests on his Excellency, the Commander in Chief of this State.—He has even so promptly met the public exigencies, as to receive the entire approbation of the War Department of the United States. He has devoted almost his whole time and exertions, that the national honor should not be tarnished by the destruction of the U. S. ships, who had taken refuge within our waters—Nor that the towns of New-London and Groton, should be sacrificed by attempting the destruction of these ships, or our territorial rights violated, without the strongest effort to maintain them. But in return for all His Excellency's efforts, the troops of the State are not only dismissed, but this is even attempted by the War Department, without his knowledge.

It is worthy of remark, that not a death has occurred among the militia since they have been under arms

A boat with a flag arrived at one o'clock from the Ramilies. Ostentibly relative to seven American prisoners on board; the real object more probably to spy out the nakedness of the land There now being no guard at the mouth of the harbour, the flag was brought to, near Fort Trumbull by Capt Vandeursen.

TUESDAY EVENING.—At this time two of the enemy's ships are off this harbor, three between Fisher's Island and Long-Island, and two off Block-Island.

Married,

In this town on the 7th inst. by the Rev Mr. Towle, Mr. *SAMUEL HENSHAW*, to Miss *ANN W. BAKER*, daughter of the late Capt. William Baker, of this town.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Tenney, Mr. *HENRY Y. CRANSTON*, Merchant, to Miss *MARY HAMMETT*, daughter of Mr. Nathan Hammett, of this town.

Died,

In this town on Wednesday last, after a long and distressing illness, Capt. *WALTER PEARCE*, in the 34th year of his age.—Much and deservedly esteemed for his many virtues.—His remains were interred yesterday afternoon, attended by the Masonic and Marine Societies, and a large concourse of his friends and fellow-citizens.

On the 3d inst. Mrs. *SARAH BLISS*, widow of the late Henry Bliss, Esq. aged 81 years.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT, July 17, 1813.

ENTERED,

Spanish Brig Quixote, Opyso, Havanna.

CLEARED,

Sloop Minerva, Bliven, New-York.

Arrived at this port on Thursday last, Ship Stranger, Jarvis, of Philadelphia, 55 days from Lisbon.—On Wednesday, off Long-Island, was boarded by the Poictiers a frigate and a transport in company.

Same day, Ship Laura, Hussey, of Philadelphia, 57 days from Cadiz.—On Wednesday, off Nantucket Shoals, was boarded by the frigate Maidstone, who endorsed her Register, declaring New-York, &c blockaded.—The Maidstone was bound to Halifax.

Arrived Yesterday, Brig Ceres, Baker, of New-York, 40 days from Lisbon, with salt, and 84 merino sheep. Left at Lisbon, June 6th, ship Packet, of New-York, to sail the next day for this port; and several others not recollected.—On the 9th inst off the West end of Georges' bank, was boarded by an American hermaphrodite privateer brig, under English colours, who broke open all Capt. Baker's letters, and took from him a file of London papers to the 24th of May.—The paper of the 24th May contained Capt Lawrence's account of the capture of the Peacock, and was accompanied by remarks highly honorable to Capt. Lawrence and his brave crew.

Same day, Ship Isabella, Clarke, of New-York, 45 days from Cadiz—Capt. C politely favoured us with a file of Cadiz papers to the 26th of May, but they contain not an article worth extracting.—Left at Cadiz, June 1st, ship Amiable Matilda, from New York, just arrived; and ship Caroline, of Charleston, to sail the next day.—July 8th, lat. 41, long. 64, spoke ship Eagle of Baltimore, from Lisbon for this port.—same day, was boarded by H. M. brig Fontine, who endorsed her Register.—Yesterday, off Nantucket Shoals, was boarded from the Valiant 74

By the Sch'r Milo, Capt. Tew, arrived here on Thursday evening from New-London, we learn, that on Wednesday last, two barges from the enemy's ships, captured off New-London, the Packet sloop Polly, Justin, of Providence, sloop President, Tuber, of New-Bedford, and two boats—all from New-York, and loaded with Flour.—A 74 and a *razee* were off New-London on Thursday morning.

One of the enemy's barges on Monday last captured, near Beaver-tail Light-House, the sloop Two-Brothers, from Providence bound to New-York.

On Sunday last, two 74's, four frigates and two brigs came down Sound, and anchored at Block-Island, and off Point-Judith; on Monday they got under way and proceeded to the westward; since which they have not been seen. There were no enemy's ships in sight from this town yesterday.

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1813, at XI o'clock A. M.

WILL commence the sale of the Entire Stock in Trade of HENRY BULL, & Co. at their store, No. 2, Market square, for the purpose of closing the concern; consisting of a variety of Goods, too numerous for an Advertisement.—The sales will be free and unlimited, and continued from day to day until completed.—Conditions made known at the time and place.

HENRY BULL, *Auc'r.*

Newport, July 16.

TO LET,

And immediate possession given.

THE House and Store lately improved by Mr. M *Fearing*, in Thames-street.—*Also*, The Dwelling-House on the Long-Wharf, late the property of Moses Barlow, deceased.—Apply to

STEPHEN T. NORTHAM.

Newport Sept. 3.